



Aboriginal Housing - Family Violence

	<p>Community Elder</p> <p>Family member or friend</p> <p>Support worker/agency</p> <p>Medical professional</p> <p>Communities' employee who has previously assisted the person</p> <p>Court officer or legally appointed guardian.</p>
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Policy statements

1. Response to family violence

We support maximising the safety of people who have experienced family violence and prevent or reduce the consequences of family violence.

If you ask us for help in relation to family violence, we will, in consultation with the community council, do all we can to assist you.

If you have experienced, are experiencing or are at risk of experiencing family violence, we will prioritise the safety and wellbeing of you and any person in your care.

We also acknowledged the importance of protecting your pets.

We will work in collaboration with other support services to support your safety and wellbeing.

2. Examples of family violence

We recognise that family violence may include but is not limited to:

emotional/psychological abuse: mind games, manipulation, insults, threats, verbal putdowns used to humiliate, degrade or embarrass and make the victim feel worthless or no good, property damage. Preventing a family member from making or retaining connections to culture.

physical violence: pushing, slapping, punching, choking, kicking, harming or threatening to harm pets or possessions, physical threats, using weapons and any other behaviour that is intended to cause harm.

sexual violence: forced sexual contact/activity. 'Forced' in this context refers to individuals who are physically coerced to participate or who are not able to say no because of fear, threats, or intimidation.

social isolation: keeping the victim away from friends, family, work and/or other social opportunities.

older person abuse: a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, that occurs in a relationship with an older person where there is an expectation of trust and where that action causes harm or distress to the older person.

financial abuse: controlling the money and decisions around its use, taking or limiting money, stealing.

coercive control: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the victim.

technology-facilitated abuse: use of technology (such as mobile devices) to monitor and stalk, send abusive text messages/emails or make harassing phone calls or share or threaten to share intimate images without consent.

